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Ariel Sharon, Israel's defense minister, speaks Friday to a bar association meeting in Tel Aviv.

## Sharon Resigns Post

### Begin Says He Is Still Welcome in a Cabinet Job

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Ariel Sharon resigned Friday as Israel's defense minister. A spokesman for Prime Minister Menachem Begin said later that Mr. Sharon was still welcome to remain in the cabinet as a minister without portfolio.

If Mr. Sharon chose to stay in the cabinet, he would probably remain in the inner circle of policy-making in Israel. He has not yet indicated his preference.

As a result, the impact on Israeli-American relations and Israel's negotiations with Lebanon is not yet clear. Mr. Sharon has been an important figure in Israel's relationship with Washington and an adamant proponent of a significant Israeli presence in a security zone in southern Lebanon, even after a withdrawal of most Israeli forces.

Mr. Sharon's departure from the cabinet would undoubtedly change the dynamics of the policy deliberations, although the extent to which other key ministers would then be more flexible and conciliatory in foreign policy matters is a question. If he remained, however, his forceful personality in the cabinet room, even without the powerful defense portfolio, would probably be influential in shaping Israel's positions.

Mr. Sharon said in a bitter speech Friday that the state commission on the September massacre of Palestinian refugees — the panel whose recommendation he resigned was accepted by the Israeli cabinet Thursday night — had given the enemies of Israel a weapon by assigning the Israelis "indirect responsibility" for the atrocity. Only Mr. Sharon voted against ac-

cepting the commission's recommendations. "We will not be freed of this for generations as a people, as a state, as Jews, from this determination of indirect responsibility," Mr. Sharon told a bar association luncheon in Tel Aviv. "It will be stamped as a mark of Cain on our foreheads."

"Judge for yourselves how this passage will sound to anyone in any language in any place on the globe," he declared. "The danger is not in the narrow legalistic interpretation — that's for the jurists — but in the interpretation that will be recorded in the mind and memory of everyone in the world."

The commission condemned Mr. Sharon for sending Lebanese Christian Phalangist militiamen into two refugee camps in Beirut, where they slaughtered hundreds

of Palestinians. Israeli military intelligence estimates that 700 to 800 people died, and the commission, after its investigation, accepted the figure as the most reasonable one.

"It is impossible to justify the minister of defense's disregard of the danger of a massacre," the commission wrote.

"In our opinion, it is fitting that the minister of defense draw the appropriate personal conclusions arising out of the defects revealed with regard to the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office — and if necessary, that the prime minister consider whether he should exercise his authority under Section 21-A(a) of the basic law of the government, according to which 'the prime minister may, after informing the cabinet of his intention to do so, remove a minister from office.'"

The commission also criticized Mr. Begin and urged that three leading generals leave their posts. The passage to which Mr. Sharon took particular exception was:

"The decision on the entry of the Phalangists into the refugee camps was taken without consideration of the danger — which the makers and executors of the decision were obligated to foresee as probable — that the Phalangists would commit massacres and pogroms against the inhabitants of the camps, and without an examination of the means for preventing this danger."

"Similarly, it is clear from the course of events that when the reports began to arrive about the actions of the Phalangists in the camps, no proper heed was taken

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Blast Victim Is Eulogized Near Haifa

### Israelis Flock to Rites; Official Calls for Unity

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Thousands of Israelis from towns and kibbutzim around the country flocked to the funeral Friday of Emil Grunzweig, who was killed in Thursday night's grenade attack on anti-government demonstrators outside Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office.

The funeral and entombment at the Mount Carmel Cemetery in Kiryat Shmona, outside Haifa, became a pilgrimage, a political demonstration and an effort by some of the country's leaders to bind the wounds that have opened deeply in Israeli society. The government was represented by Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, a Sephardic Jew, a fact that symbolized a striving for unity.

The demonstrators from the Peace Now group, mostly Jews of European stock, were taunted before the attack Thursday by Sephardic youths — Jews from mostly Arab and North African countries — chanting "Begin! Begin!" and shouting such phrases as "They shouldn't have rescued you from Hitler in 1945!" and "You are Arab women! You should have been in Sabra and Chatila! They could have killed you instead!" Sabra and Chatila are the refugee camps in Beirut where Lebanese Phalangists murdered hundreds of Palestinians in September.

"I can't believe I don't believe that a Jew would shed the blood of another Jew over an argument," Mr. Levy said in an interview after the funeral. "This is something that surprised every Jew. Everyone must do his part from all strata and levels of society and parties. We are talking about our lives, our social future."

A demonstrator said in a radio interview Friday that during the march, one Pro-Begin heckler had walked along next to Mr. Grunzweig and had told him, "This is your last day." The grenade that exploded as the protesters were finishing their demonstration injured nine other persons, four of whom remained hospitalized Friday.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, the militant leader of the Jewish Defense League and the Kach movement, was taken for questioning by the police Friday, but he denied the attack and denied any involvement.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon had also condemned what he called "the despicable act," which occurred while the cabinet was deciding to accept a state commission's recommendation that he leave his post because of "indirect responsibility" for the Beirut massacre.

There was a difficult argument, even sharp words, Mr. Sharon declared, "but these were among brothers. I ask of everyone, and especially those who demonstrate from all political persuasions, to act as civilized persons, and let not the hand of a man be raised against his brother, and let there be brotherhood in Israel."



Rescuers, one of them wearing the arm band of the Peace Now group, attend to one of those hurt in the explosion.

## Lebanon, U.S. Reported To Offer Pullout Plan

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The United States and Lebanon have proposed a 10-week timetable for a three-phased withdrawal of foreign armies from Lebanon, Lebanese radio stations reported Friday. The withdrawal would be under the supervision of an international peacekeeping force, the stations reported.

State and privately owned stations said the proposal calls for a disengagement of Israeli and Syrian troops along the Beirut-Damascus highway, to be followed by a two-stage withdrawal of 60,000 Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon within 10 weeks of the signing of the overall agreement.

The reports said the withdrawal would be followed by 10,000 U.S., French, Italian and British soldiers. The force now consists of 4,700 U.S. and French and Italian troops, but would be reinforced by more than 5,000 soldiers.

## Man Is Charged In U.K. Probe Of Mass Murder

The Associated Press

LONDON — A 37-year-old civil servant was charged with murder Friday as the police searched two North London houses for pieces of as many as 17 bodies.

Published reports said the killer met his victims in local pubs, lured them to his home, strangled them, cut up their bodies and boiled the remains.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said Dennis Andrew Nilsen, a job center executive in the North London district of Kentish Town, had been charged with the murder of the only victim yet identified, Stephen Neil Singlet, a 20-year-old London drifter.

Pieces of Mr. Singlet's body were discovered Wednesday when a plumber was charged to investigate a particularly foul odor coming from a sewer in the house where Mr. Nilsen lived in North London's Muswell Hill section. The plumber found parts of two other bodies, and police searching Mr. Nilsen's apartment Friday found more parts of bodies from the same victims, a police spokesman said.

After Mr. Nilsen's arrest Thursday, the police began searching a second North London home, 3 miles (4.8 kilometers) away in Crouchwood, and said they expected to find as many as 14 more bodies.

## IMF Finance Chiefs Boost Loan Fund For Needy Nations

By Robert Rowen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and other world powers Friday struck a compromise agreement for the expansion of the resources of the International Monetary Fund designed to meet emergency loans needed by the Third World for the next few years.

After a sometimes tense meeting Thursday and Friday of the Interim Committee, the IMF's policy board, finance ministers representing the 146 member nations voted to boost their deposits from the equivalent of \$66.8 billion to \$98.5 billion, an increase of 47.4 percent.

The British chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who chaired the Interim Committee meeting, said the increase represented "what is necessary, desirable and feasible."

It is far short of the 100-percent increase that the poor nations had argued is critical to their survival, but well over the 25 percent the United States had initially proposed last year, and more than the 40-percent increase for which U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan was suggesting as recently as Thursday.

Although a final communiqué said that estimated rates of both growth and inflation had been revised downward since the last Interim Committee meeting in September 1982, it rejected the demand by the poor nations for a "reflationary," or world expansion, program.

Instead, it called on national authorities "to avoid measures that might generate harmful expectations with regard to inflation."

Mr. Regan said at a press conference that "we are very pleased with the agreement." But an IMF official, disappointed by the decision on quotas, observed, "The United States carried the day."

Although the compromise calls for the quota increases to come into effect by the end of 1983, or two years ahead of schedule, the IMF managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, conceded Thursday that the IMF still may have to scrounge to find money for the rest of this year. He mentioned the possibility of borrowing from the com-

mercial market or asking for help again from Saudi Arabia.

"Nothing is ruled out," Mr. de Larosiere said. By the end of this month, IMF resources available for lending will have dropped to about \$8 billion, sources said.

In recognition of the urgency of the problem, Mr. Regan said the U.S. administration would send its request to Congress in a few days for its share of the quota increase — \$5.8 billion. To this will be added a request for \$2.6 billion, the U.S. share of an expanded emergency credit approved last month by the United States and 10 other rich nations, grouped as the General Agreement to Borrow (GAB).

The administration anticipates that its request for \$8.4 billion will meet with considerable resistance in Congress, although the lines of credit, when tapped, are balanced by assets on the books of the IMF and are not a budget expenditure item.

The compromise percentage of 47.4 percent was arrived at by rounding down to 90 billion Special Drawing Rights (the IMF accounting unit) the 91.54 billion SDRs that would have represented a full 50-percent increase in quotas. This was the amount that most other industrial nations had suggested as the absolute minimum necessary.

Sir Geoffrey said that, when the quota increase is added to the recent GAB increase in its line of credit from \$7 billion to \$19 billion, plus Thursday's pledge by Saudi Arabia to add to the GAB pool, "the IMF is adequately equipped over the next several years to carry out its role."

Revisions were made in quota and voting rights in response to demands by other major countries that these should more closely reflect their relative positions in the world economy.

The United States, still retaining veto control, agreed to a reduction from 20.65 percent in its quota to 19.9 percent, while Britain dropped from 7.1 to 6.8 percent. Major increases were approved for West Germany, from 5.3 to 6 percent; for France, from 4.7 to 5 percent; and for Japan, from 4 to 4.7 percent.



Jacques de Larosiere, left, managing director of the IMF, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, chairman of the Interim Committee, as they conferred during the talks in Washington.

## West German Race for Bundestag Grows Strident as Election Nears

By Henry Tanner  
International Herald Tribune

BONN — One of the hardest fought and most acrimonious election campaigns in West Germany's postwar history is moving into the home stretch and the race on both sides is steadily becoming more strident.

Supporters of Chancellor Helmut Kohl have taken to accusing the opposition Social Democrats of wanting nothing less than to take West Germany out of the Western alliance and into neutralism.

And supporters of Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democrat candidate for chancellor, are charging that Mr. Kohl's party has touched off a "class war" by inciting capitalists to send their funds out of the country and engaging in a "investment strike" in the case of an opposition victory.

With three weeks remaining before the March 6 Bundestag election, Mr. Kohl's Christian Demo-

cratic Union, with the Christian Social Union, its sister party in Bavaria, is leading the field with 47 to 48 percent of the vote, according to public polls and the parties' own private ones.

The Social Democratic Party, which lost control of the West German government in October after

Helmut Schmidt says West German election is not an international watershed, Page 2.

13 years in power, is trailing by three percentage points, according to its own figures and by about five points according to most other polls.

About 20 percent of the voters, an unusually high number in West German elections, are still undecided.

Because the relative standings of the two main parties have not significantly changed for several weeks, it is now likely that the race

will be decided by the performance of the two small parties operating outside the main stream — the more conservative Free Democrats and, on the left, the Greens, a coalition of ecologists, civil libertarians and members of the anti-nuclear movement.

The question is whether either of these two parties will attain the minimum 5 percent of the vote that a party needs to get representation in the Bundestag. The question is decisive because the votes of any party that polls less than 5 percent will be divided among the parties that gain access to parliament. Thus if either the Free Democrats or the Greens fail, the Christian Democrats could find themselves with an absolute majority that would enable them to govern alone.

If the Free Democrats make it into parliament, moreover, they are certain to enter into a coalition

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## Travel Agent Promotes Athens Cancer 'Cure'

### Terminally Ill Patients From U.S. Seek Doctor's Unorthodox Treatment

By Robert Lindsey  
New York Times Service

FRESNO, California — The telephone seldom stop ringing at the travel agency in this agricultural city in central California. The calls are from people around the country who are dying of cancer and hope to save themselves by taking a trip to Greece.

Each month about 50 of the callers fly to Athens to consult with Dr. Heron Alivizatos, whose office is located in a modest neighborhood about two miles (3.2 kilometers) from the city center.

Dr. Alivizatos says he has developed a serum that has a 60-percent success rate in arresting most types of cancer, except in very advanced cases. In an interview, he said the serum attacked a protein-like substance that surrounded cancer cells and weakened the body's ability to keep the disease from spreading. He said the contents of the serum are a medical secret.

Greek and American health officials have ridiculed his assertions. Paraskevas Agvangelos, the Greek minister of health and welfare, called him a "merchant charlatan selling hope." However, the Greek courts have acquitted him of fraud, ruling that patients took the treat-

ments willingly and that the serum caused no bad side effects.

A statement by the American Cancer Society said the organization "does not have any evidence that the diagnostic procedures and treatment for cancer proposed by Alivizatos results in objective benefits for the treatment of cancer in human beings."

"Lacking such evidence," it said, "the American Cancer Society would strongly urge individuals affected with cancer not to participate in Dr. Alivizatos' treatment."

But dozens of Americans and others still go to Athens each week to see the doctor, and some have asserted that their cancers went into remission after he treated them.

The popularity of the Athens clinic has spotlighted a little-known international circuit that is traveled annually by hundreds of terminally ill Americans. They are making a final attempt to save their lives, often after radiation, chemotherapy and other conventional treatments have failed to arrest their illness.

The cancer society says none offers cancer patients anything other than unfulfilled hope. Some operators, it says, are simply frauds.

Eldon Jewett, who operates the Baron Travel Agency in Fresno, which makes arrangements for about 60 percent of the Americans who go to see Dr. Alivizatos, said most sought treatment in Athens only after conventional medicine had failed.

"Most of the people who go to Athens are very desperate," he said. "Ninety percent are terminal; they have been given a death sentence of anywhere from one month to three months to nine months to live. A lot of them have been given a prescription for morphine for the pain and told to go home and die."

He declined to say how many of the 400 or so cancer patients for whom he had booked passage to Greece had survived the disease.

"I didn't plan to get into this," said Mr. Jewett. He said he developed a package tour to Athens after several of his clients saw Dr. Alivizatos and appeared to benefit from his care.

He said his travel agency received commissions from airlines for the tickets, but he said he took no payment from Dr. Alivizatos or

from the Athens hotels in which his American clients stayed.

The average cost of the treatment is \$800, Dr. Alivizatos said. However, Mr. Jewett noted, travel expenses for a patient and a companion bring the total cost of the trip to Athens to about \$4,500.

Several Americans treated by the doctor said they recovered from cancer after they were told by an American doctor that they would die. Each said their American doctor subsequently told them the treatment in Greece had had no effect and that they would have recovered in any case.

"I've tried to keep up with the other patients," said Nadine Garbacz, of La Mar, Colorado. She was treated in Athens in October 1981 after her American physician told her that she had little time to live.

"We had 53 in the hotel with me," she said, "and 55 percent are still alive and well. My doctor told me that if I got better, it was because I was cured before I ever left."

## INSIDE

■ U.S. wholesale prices fell 1 percent in January, the steepest drop on record. The news helped ignite a stock market rally that sent the Dow Jones industrial average briefly over 1,100. Page 7.

■ Protectionism can be checked only if the world economy recovers, a statement issued by trade ministers from the leading industrialized countries said. Page 7.

■ The Reagan administration is under increasing pressure from Congress to insist on talks between the guerrillas and the Salvadoran government. Page 3.

■ Nikita S. Khrushchev has been acknowledged in the Soviet Union for his role in the Battle of Stalingrad, a significant step toward an eventual rehabilitation. Page 2.

## Zimbabwe, Iran Set Ties

United Press International  
HARARE, Zimbabwe — The Zimbabwe government said Friday that it has established diplomatic relations with Iran and would exchange ambassadors as soon as possible.



# Moscow Takes a Step to Rehabilitate Khrushchev

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The new Soviet leadership has taken a significant step toward an eventual rehabilitation of Nikita S. Khrushchev by publicly acknowledging his prominent role in the Battle of Stalingrad, one of the turning points of World War II.

For the first time since Khrushchev was ousted from power in 1964, his name was mentioned approvingly — and on three occasions — by a leading official publication. The article was published in *Kommunist*, the most authoritative ideological publication of the Soviet party's Central Committee.

Kommunist described Khrushchev and Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko as the main leaders of the Soviet forces at Stalingrad. Khrushchev held the rank of lieutenant general at the time, but as a member of Joseph Stalin's Politburo he was the senior figure at Stalingrad.

There has been speculation in Soviet cir-

cles that Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, would eventually seek to provide a balanced assessment of Khrushchev's accomplishments and failures.

Mr. Andropov was Khrushchev's ambassador to Hungary at the time of the 1956 uprising there. Khrushchev subsequently promoted him within the Central Committee apparatus, making him a secretary in 1962.

But a series of articles about the 40th anniversary on Feb. 2 of the Soviet victory at Stalingrad made no mention of Khrushchev.

Two articles dealing with the Stalingrad battle in the January issue of the journal "History of the U.S.S.R." made only one mention of Stalin and included several quotes from the late Soviet president, Leonid I. Brezhnev, who was not present at the battle. The articles were approved by Soviet censors in October, while Mr. Brezhnev was still alive.

An article about the battle in the journal "Questions in History of the Soviet Commu-

nist Party," which also appeared in January, did not mention either Stalin or Khrushchev. It included quotes from Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Andropov. Censors approved the article early in December, a few weeks after Mr. Andropov succeeded Mr. Brezhnev.

Another article approved in December and appearing in January, in the journal "Questions of History," made no mention of either Stalin or Khrushchev in its account of the battle.

Kommunist's January issue was approved by the censors on January 10. Its article, "Victory on the Volga," mentioned Khrushchev, Stalin and others. It was written by one of its participants, Lieutenant General L. Lelyushenko.

It seems inconceivable that Kommunist would mention Khrushchev approvingly without authorization from the top Kremlin officials, possibly Mr. Andropov himself. The last known mention of Khrushchev in an authoritative Soviet publication was the

announcement of his death in Pravda on Sept. 11, 1971, two days after he died. The report referred to him as N.S. Khrushchev, "a private pensioner."

The authoritative *Diplomatic Dictionary*, a three-volume encyclopedia of Soviet foreign policy published by the Foreign Ministry, does not mention Khrushchev by name. It does, for example, say that President John F. Kennedy met with the Soviet prime minister in Vienna in 1961 and provides an account of their conversations. But it does not give the prime minister's name.

The Kommunist article also mentioned for the first time the name of Georgi M. Malenkov, who became Soviet prime minister following Stalin's death in 1953. At that time, Khrushchev became party leader. Khrushchev ousted Mr. Malenkov in 1955. Mr. Malenkov was sent to run a power plant and later disappeared from public life. He is now retired and living in Moscow.



Nikita S. Khrushchev



Students carried a banner Friday against the Naples crime organization, the Camorra.

## 50,000 March Through Naples In a Protest of Organized Crime

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches  
NAPLES — Students, workers, shopkeepers and clergymen from all over southern Italy marched through Naples Friday to protest organized crime. Police who put the number of marchers at 50,000, said it was the biggest demonstration against organized crime.

The demonstrators arrived from Sicily, Calabria and other regions in 500 buses, four special trains and a number of boats and planes. Most of the transportation was provided by the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, which strongly backed the protest.

Hundreds of schoolchildren carried hand-painted placards as they walked with steelworkers. One girl held a card reading: "We want a better world."

The federation of Italy's three

main labor unions also held a general strike in the Naples region and thousands of striking workers joined in the march.

The protest was part of a mounting campaign against the three main organized crime organizations in southern Italy — the Mafia in Sicily, the Camorra in the Naples region and the Ndrangheta in Calabria.

Since 1977, these organizations have become involved in multimillion-dollar drug trafficking in addition to protection and contraband rackets.

Nearly 1,000 people, mostly gangsters, have been killed in wars between rival clans of the three organizations in southern Italy during the last three years.

Several lesser demonstrations have been staged in other southern

cities in recent weeks to bolster the government crackdown on organized crime. Many of them have been led by the Communist Party, which claims that the Mafia supports the Christian Democratic Party.

In a speech at the rally that wound up the demonstration, Monsignor Antonio Riboldi, bishop of nearby Acerra, said: "We represent civilization, not the Camorra. Today we are 100,000 and we hope that within a year we will be a million to tell the whole country we are the conscience of Naples which is battling the Camorra."

The bishop said, "People have reached a turning point — we must go forward or slump back into resignation. This march is a message of hope."

## Sharon Quits Israel Defense Post

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of these reports, the correct conclusions were not drawn from them, and no energetic and immediate actions were taken to restrain the Phalangists and put a stop to their excesses. This both reflects and exhausts Israel's indirect responsibility for what occurred in the refugee camps."

According to both Uri Dan, Mr. Sharon's close adviser, and Uri Porat, Mr. Begin's press secretary, Mr. Sharon went to the prime minister's office Thursday night, after the 16-1 vote against him.

There, the prime minister spoke warmly to him and explained that there had been no alternative to accepting the recommendations of a state commission chaired by Israel's chief justice. But it was a painful step personally, Mr. Begin said, and he had not slept for a couple of nights. Then, according to both aides, Mr. Begin added:

"You are a young Israeli leader, and I am sure that the utmost positions and utmost achievements in this country are before you."

Mr. Dan, who has been close to Mr. Sharon for many years, said in an interview: "When they didn't want him as chief of staff, I said those who do not accept him as chief of staff will have to accept him as defense minister. Now I say those who do not accept him as defense minister will have to accept him as prime minister."

Until a decision on a successor is made, Mr. Begin will hold the defense minister's post, as he did for more than a year after Ezer Weizman resigned in 1980. Most speculation on a successor has centered on the ambassador to Washington, Moshe Arens, a hawkish and articulate aeronautical engineer who opposed the peace treaty with Egypt.

Mr. Porat said discussions on a successor would not begin in earnest until the next cabinet meeting, scheduled for Sunday.

## Iran Drops Demand For Iraqi Withdrawal

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran has dropped its demand for the withdrawal of Iraqi troops as a condition to end the war, because most of Iranian territory has already been liberated, the official Islamic Republic News Agency said Friday.

The agency quoted President Ali Khamenei as saying at a banquet for foreign diplomats in Tehran Thursday night that "the Islamic republic no longer considered the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor forces from its territory as a principle condition for ending the Iraqi-imposed war."

"Our most basic condition is that the agents who caused so much destruction, meaning the leaders of the Iraqi regime, must be punished," Mr. Khamenei was quoted as saying.

His statement came as Iraq insisted that its forces repulse any other Iranian assault Wednesday night and Thursday. The attack was reportedly the fifth since a major offensive was launched Sunday to cross the border into Iraq.

A communiqué broadcast by Iraqi radio reports Friday that no new ground battles had begun along the 18 miles (30 kilometers) of front established since Sunday. But it said Iraqi war planes continued their "effective and successful" bombing raids on Iranian troops and vehicle concentrations in the area.

Iranian reports on the fighting were not available. But the Iraqi communiqué said the city of Basra and the border town of Zubair had sustained some damage from Iranian shelling.

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## Schmidt Says W. German Election Is No World Political 'Watershed'

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — Out of power and out of the limelight, he still ranks in the polls as the most popular politician in West Germany. A sho-in for his hometown Hamburg constituency, Helmut Schmidt is taking it fairly easy in this winter campaign, pacing himself physically and leaving the center stage to Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democrats' underdog candidate for chancellor.

As snow flurried onto the pine trees outside his modest Bonn office, Mr. Schmidt suggested that perhaps too much was being made of the March 6 West German parliamentary election.

"It's an important election after 13 years of Social Democratic rule," acknowledged the 64-year-old former chancellor, who was ousted five months ago when the small Free Democratic Party gave its support to Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats in a parliamentary switch. "It's the test of whether the people want this change through the back door to be legitimized or not."

But he rejected the idea that fundamental differences between the big parties over international security issues, or in election shortland, missiles, had invested next month's vote with an overriding significance. "It has nothing to do with a watershed in international politics," said Mr. Schmidt firmly. "Nonsense."

He senses that "quite a few people in Washington" would like the Kohl government to win on March 6. "This feeling they try to hide, but still it shows," said Mr. Schmidt. "The Germans don't like it, and thereby it does hurt the government presently in office."

Mr. Kohl had reckoned, he said, that a string of mid-campaign visits, by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, President Francois Mitterrand of France and Vice President George Bush, would furnish his image as a statesman.

"The outcome isn't necessarily positive," predicted Mr. Schmidt. "No, I don't think they meet the mood of the people by showing that they want to be nice to everybody." He banged his fist on a conference table. "They have to defend what is in German interests!"

Mr. Schmidt grinned with the pride of authorship at the expression "in German interests," which has become a prominent Social Democratic slogan in the campaign. "It means that a German

government neither has to make curries to the Soviets nor to anyone else," he said.

Looking back over the presidencies of Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, Mr. Schmidt reconstructed what he depicted as a series of American "U-turns" and shifts on medium-range nuclear weapons policy, an issue that has been transported to the heart of the West German election.

Mr. Carter, he said, first underestimated the importance of Soviet SS-20s aimed at Western Europe and failed to get them included in the SALT-2 accord; then, Mr. Carter abruptly moved to counter the SS-20s with American missiles, but at a summit in Guadeloupe in 1979 was persuaded by Mr. Schmidt, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Britain's prime minister, James Callaghan, first to try negotiations with Moscow.

Then came Mr. Reagan, continuing Mr. Schmidt, frightening West Europeans early in his presidency by talking about winning a limited nuclear war with the Soviet Union, "and giving the impression that he didn't take the negotiations very seriously."

"There have been conflicting noises coming out of Washington all over the months, mostly irritating noises from the Pentagon," said Mr. Schmidt, adding that the upheaval in the Reagan administration's arms negotiating team had not helped matters. "So this leaves some question marks that cannot be erased by the visit of a vice president."

## West German Race Grows Strident as Election Nears

(Continued from Page 1)

with the Christian Democrats and thus enable Mr. Kohl to stay in office.

Both the Free Democrats and the Greens are within striking distance of the 5-percent hurdle. The Free Democrats have been gaining marginally in recent weeks, and the Greens have been losing a little, according to the polls. But since the polls claim a margin of error of at least 2 percent, no precise assessment is possible.

The Free Democrats, now under the leadership of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, are an old party that had won more than 10 percent in the last national election and wielded power far beyond its size as coalition partner of the ruling Social Democrats.

But last fall, Mr. Genscher took the Free Democrats out of the coalition with the Social Democrats and into an alliance with the Christian Democrats. This led to the fall of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and precipitated the election. It also split the Free Democrats and, at least initially, nearly destroyed their standing with the voters.

The Greens by contrast are a new and, to some West Germans, a threatening party in politics. They have done well in local elections and brought out tens of thousands of demonstrators on specific local issues in various parts of the country. But this is their first bid for a major share of the power nationally.

The battle of the two small parties — one fighting for survival, the other coming out of nowhere — has given a special emotional edge to the election campaign.

Mr. Schmidt, the previous Social Democrat chancellor, stood on the right wing of his party. Mr. Vogel not only made an opening to the left wing but also went out of his way to identify with many of the causes championed by the Greens.

This apparently frightened many of the conservative voters among the middle classes and within the business community who see the specter of an alliance of leftists — a "red-green" coalition — and, in the case of a victory of the left, a Social Democratic government having to pursue far more leftist policies than in the past in order to keep the support of a Green faction.

Bankers in Cologne and other cities report that they have received standing orders from many clients to transfer funds to Switzerland early Monday morning after the election if the Christian Democrats lose.

The West German press has reported that industrialists are making agreements on new investments conditional on the election outcome and are writing clauses to this effect into new contracts. A labor court near Konstanz on the Swiss border is reported to have ruled that an enterprise had to reinstate a dismissed worker only if the Christian Democrats won and

the economic outlook thus grew brighter.

The Social Democrats seized upon the issue a few days ago. Mr. Vogel and Willy Brandt, the former chancellor, among others, charged that the Christian Democrats had created a climate of fear of economic collapse and were appealing for capital flight and an "investment strike." A labor party declaration accused the Christian Democrats of engaging in a "class struggle from above."

The Christian Democrats countered by saying, in effect, that if Mr. Vogel inspired fears of an economic downturn it was his problem and not theirs.

A week ago the Social Democrats began taking their distance from the Greens. Party officials let it be known that contrary to statements last fall, they would not be willing to form a government if they could do so only with the parliamentary support of the Greens. There would be no talks about such a possibility with the Greens, the party said.

Whether the change of strategy is a reaction to voter fears is not clear. Social Democrat leaders have been saying publicly that according to their polls, the Greens will not make it into parliament anyway. The strategy therefore is to cut into the voting strength of the Greens rather than to deal gently with a potential ally.

The change has been criticized by some of Mr. Vogel's supporters. Der Spiegel, West Germany's leading political weekly, charged that the Social Democrats were no longer in the campaign to win but were playing for second place. Peter Glotz, the party's campaign manager, denied this contention in an interview, saying that the Social Democrats had moved to within three percentage points of the Christian Democrats and thus had a good chance to overtake them.

The Social Democrats have revised their strategy also toward the Free Democrats. After ignoring their former partner at the start of the campaign, they now concentrate much of their fire on him. The reason is that the Free Democrats have started a modest recovery and are now within striking distance of the minimum 5 percent.

For Mr. Vogel and his party it is essential to keep the Free Democrats out of the Bundestag. The reasoning is that if the Christian Democrats lose, they will not be able to stay in power, whereas if they come to power in a coalition with the Free Democrats they may well be able to keep it for eight or 12 years.

There is a general feeling that this is one of the most acrimonious as well as most important political campaigns in West Germany's postwar history. The end of the West German economic miracle and the rapidly rising rate of unemployment are cited as major factors in this mood.

## Philippine Army Says Rebels Slain

United Press International

MANILA — Government troops backed by helicopters and gunships killed 48 Communist guerrillas in a counteroffensive in the rebellion-torn southern Philippines, military reports said Friday.

Brigadier General Benjamin Santos, the army's 5th division commander, said the bodies of 21 guerrillas had been retrieved in the forested municipality of Maao, in Davao del Norte province, where the government drive is centered.

Military authorities said earlier that 27 guerrillas of the New People's Army, the military wing of the banned Communist Party, had been killed in the area since the start of the government campaign this week.

There, the prime minister spoke warmly to him and explained that there had been no alternative to accepting the recommendations of a state commission chaired by Israel's chief justice. But it was a painful step personally, Mr. Begin said, and he had not slept for a couple of nights. Then, according to both aides, Mr. Begin added:

"You are a young Israeli leader, and I am sure that the utmost positions and utmost achievements in this country are before you."

Mr. Dan, who has been close to Mr. Sharon for many years, said in an interview: "When they didn't want him as chief of staff, I said those who do not accept him as chief of staff will have to accept him as defense minister. Now I say those who do not accept him as defense minister will have to accept him as prime minister."

Until a decision on a successor is made, Mr. Begin will hold the defense minister's post, as he did for more than a year after Ezer Weizman resigned in 1980. Most speculation on a successor has centered on the ambassador to Washington, Moshe Arens, a hawkish and articulate aeronautical engineer who opposed the peace treaty with Egypt.

Mr. Porat said discussions on a successor would not begin in earnest until the next cabinet meeting, scheduled for Sunday.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Callers Say Stolen Horse Is Dead

DUBLIN (AP) — Callers using an assigned code word asserted Friday that Sheragar, a stolen racehorse, had been injured and put to death. However, police said the calls probably were hoaxes and that the champion stud was still alive.

Telephone calls to the British Broadcasting Corp. and to a horse trainer, Jeremy Maxwell, and his wife, Ruth, said the horse, owned by a syndicate including the Aga Khan, was "put down" after injuring himself.

Two gunmen abducted the racehorse, which was syndicated for \$10 million in 1981, from an Irish stud farm Tuesday. They demanded a ransom of 2 million Irish pounds (\$2.7 million).

### Yugoslav Daily Rejects Criticism

BELGRADE (AP) — An influential Belgrade daily, one of five newspapers sharply denounced by a senior Communist Party official, rejected official criticism of the press Friday and warned the government against a crackdown on news media.

Slavoljub Djukic, a leading journalist in the current drive of the Yugoslav press for greater freedom, said the "press does not exist for the sake of journalists" and demanded that "certain pressures that the press has cut down to the right size should be made impossible."

Earlier this week, Dobrovoje Vodic, a senior party official, charged that "hostile and alien conceptions" had crept into the media "as part of a carefully schemed activities of people striving to topple Yugoslavia's constitutional system." Mr. Djukic's warning appeared in his editorial column in the nationally circulated daily, Politika, whose editors had been singled out for criticism.

### House Subpoenas 37 U.S. Aides

WASHINGTON (AP) — A subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee has issued subpoenas for 37 Environmental Protection Agency officials, including Anne M. Gorsuch, the agency's administrator.

Under the subpoenas, issued Thursday by the subcommittee on investigations and oversight, the officials have until mid-March to make preparations to describe in closed session the details of a cleanup of at least five hazardous waste sites. The subcommittee's Democratic chairman, John Dingell of Michigan, said members wanted to counter Mr. Gorsuch's refusal to allow agency employees to be interviewed by committee staff members unless they had a lawyer and a Republican congressman or party staff member present.

### Russians Await U.S. Missile Plan

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union "has gone as far as it could go" to compromise at the Geneva talks on reducing nuclear arms and now awaits new proposals from the United States, an official Soviet commentator said Friday.

Commenting on the European tour just completed by U.S. Vice President George Bush, the Novosti press agency said Mr. Bush had failed to convince Europeans to support the so-called zero-option proposal advanced by the United States. The plans call for a missile reduction to zero by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Vladimir Alexeev, the Novosti commentator, reiterated a December proposal by the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, to cut medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe to the level of the 162 missiles controlled by Britain and France. Mr. Alexeev said the plan was one of "numerous serious compromise proposals" advanced by Moscow.

### Walesa Is Questioned for 2d Day

WARSAW (AP) — Military prosecutors questioned Lech Walesa for a second day Friday in the case of five former advisers of the Solidarity trade union arrested on sedition charges. An aide at his Gdansk apartment said the former Solidarity leader was questioned for three hours and was ordered to appear before the military prosecutor again Saturday.

Mr. Walesa said earlier Friday that he was barred from discussing the investigation of Jacek Kuron and the others in the dissident group known as KOR. The five, who had advised the now-banned Solidarity union, were arrested under martial law but have not been indicted.

### Zimbabwe Refuses to Trade Spies

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — The Zimbabwe government has said that it has turned down three offers by South Africa to exchange foreign prisoners for two alleged white South African spies held in Harare.

Emmerson Munangagwa, the minister of state for security, said Parliament Thursday that Pretoria had offered to free a Soviet spy and 115 Angolans in return for Philip Hartley, Colin Evans and their families.

Mr. Hartley, a dual British-Zimbabwean national, and Mr. Evans, a Zimbabwean, were cleared by the high court of violating Zimbabwe's Official Secrets and Law and Order Laws last month. However, the two men were detained under emergency regulations soon after their acquittal.

### For the Record

BRUSSELS (AP) — Workers from a dozen European countries marched Friday through central Brussels to demand more action by European governments against unemployment. The demonstration was organized by the European Trade Union Confederation. Police put the number of marchers at 5,000.

## Labor Loses Challenge To U.K. Redistricting

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's opposition Labor Party on Friday lost the last round of a legal battle over electoral district boundaries, opening the way for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to call an early election.

The Labor leader, Michael Foot, and three colleagues had appealed to the House of Lords, Britain's highest appellate body, to block state Boundary Commission proposals for the reshaping of electoral districts in England, and the creation of seven new districts.

Mr. Foot said afterwards that "it is disappointing that the courts are unable to assist in a matter which the Law Lords recognized as being of great constitutional importance."

The changes expected throughout Britain, including Northern Ireland, will create 15 new districts and a 650-member Commons. They could cost Labor up to 30 seats in the next election, and therefore heavily favor Mrs. Thatcher's ruling Conservatives.

The Conservatives, with 334 seats, have a 35-seat majority over all opposition parties in the 635-member House of Commons. Labor has 240 seats.

Mrs. Thatcher's five-year term does not expire until May 1984 but cabinet members have confirmed reports that she may call elections this year. A lengthy appeal over the boundary changes would have delayed her decision.

A panel of five Law Lords, headed by Lord Diplock, unanimously refused to consider Labor's case after the lower Court of Appeal ruled against Labor last month.

Mr. Foot and his colleagues, who began their legal challenge last November, argued that the Boundary Commission did not comply with Parliament's instructions to aim at making each district roughly the same size; the target was a population of 65,000 voters per constituency.

The commission responded that, for geographical and social rea-

## U.S. Bill Reduces Tax Exclusion of Citizens Abroad

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A bill that would cut the Section 911 American income exclusion for U.S. citizens abroad from \$80,000 to \$40,000 has been introduced by Representative William F. Goodling.

An aide to the Pennsylvania Republican said Mr. Goodling did not think that reducing the exclusion, or the amount of earned income exempt from taxation, would make American companies competitive with their foreign counterparts or force them to let foreign workers, who are not generally taxed by their home countries when they work abroad.

The side characterized the exclusion as a "loophole, way out of proportion to what it should be, and unfair to other taxpayers."

She added that even if other nations did not tax their citizens abroad, the U.S. tax system could not be based on what other countries try to do.

Lobbyists involved with issues affecting Americans abroad are taking on the income exclusion and other tax benefits for Americans overseas, as Congress looks for ways to raise revenue and cut an expected \$200-billion deficit.

The Treasury is to issue a report on the workings of Section 911 early this spring and sources have said that it wants to "do something about 911."

## China Tightens Birth Control

Associated Press

BEIJING — China has tightened its birth control program, making it more difficult for couples to have more than one child, the state media said Friday.

With nearly a billion people, China's population is the world's most populous. The government has long insisted that the nation's rapid population growth is a major obstacle to economic development.

The government has pressed the traditional Chinese custom of one son per family since the 1960s. It has been limited to two or three children in an urban family and to three in a rural family.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Talks for El Salvador

It seems that at least one part of the American government, centered in the State Department, fears that the bottom may drop out of the current American policy in El Salvador. Either the government's situation there will deteriorate or U.S. congressional support will fall. This is, in our view, a correct, conservative and prudent analysis, given the Salvadoran government's continuing difficulties and the growing unrest in the U.S. Congress. It is the basis for the consideration now being given to a new American approach to resolving the multiple issues—peace, security, power, justice, regional stability, external influence—of the war.

To judge by what is known, the State Department is dead set against cutting or conditioning the current life-sustaining American aid to El Salvador in order to compel Salvadorans either to do more in human rights and reforms or to enter negotiations with the left. There is some favor for this approach in Congress, but none in the Reagan administration. Rather, the department means to try, through an intermediary, to see if negotiations can be started between the two Salvadoran sides.

Explicitly, the effort rejects the guerrillas' proposal for talks in which the left would gain a share of power without having earned it in elections. But the effort also involves, implicitly, backing off the support the United States

has so far given the Salvadoran government's plan to let the left compete in elections run by that government; the left, distrustful and no doubt hoping for more than it could earn in elections, has spurned the offer. Instead, the United States would support "the cooperative development of political processes that are democratic and that provide the security as well as the means for reconciliation." Just what this gliblybook means only talks could tell.

But that is running ahead of the story. The first requirement is for the administration as a whole to decide whether it wishes to experiment with a new approach. Some important quarters are holding fast to the current policy. They are not frivolous.

There need be no apology for a policy of supporting the Salvadoran government in battle, in reforms and in elections.

The question is how the policy is working, and the increasing evidence is that it is not working well enough: the war goes on at great cost and without apparent end, and what is built up by slow and irregular progress in reforms and rights is constantly eroded by violence arising at both ends of the political spectrum. This is the urgent reason to consider a policy that would conceivably isolate the extremes and allow the pursuit of peace.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Death and the Court

The U.S. Supreme Court, which is supposed to look after the fair administration of the death penalty, now leads the nation in mismanaging that sentence. Justice Potter Stewart's vivid complaint a decade ago that the penalty was "so freakishly and so wantonly imposed" can now be properly directed to the highest court in the land.

In December, the court allowed the execution of Charles Brooks, a Texas murderer, by lethal injection—despite unanswered arguments that he had been denied the judicial review that federal law requires. Now, in the Thomas Barefoot case, the court calls for special argument on what the courts should do when asked to stay an execution. There is no legal difference between the cases—except that one inmate was executed while the other lives for another day in court.

Both men committed vicious murders. Mr. Brooks killed or helped to kill a used-car salesman; Mr. Barefoot murdered a policeman. Each appealed his death sentence through several courts and was turned down by a federal

district court in Texas. Both were denied a stay of execution but obtained what the law calls a "certificate of probable cause," endorsing an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

The Supreme Court has said many times that this certificate requires the Court of Appeals to hear the appeal on its merits, but that court refused and sealed its refusal by denying both a stay of execution. In the Brooks case, over three strong dissents, the Supreme Court let the execution proceed. Now, in the Barefoot case, it has agreed to consider "the appropriate standard for granting or denying a stay of execution" in such circumstances.

For all the similarity in their crimes and legal arguments, Mr. Barefoot's success would not help Mr. Brooks. Even if Mr. Barefoot loses, Mr. Brooks, too, deserves to live until his case was finally heard. As Justice Stewart observed in 1972, "These death sentences are cruel and unusual in the same way that being struck by lightning is cruel and unusual."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### After Bush, a Void

Mr. Bush has learned a little on his European trek. He pointedly declined to use the words "zero option" in the Guildhall (in London). He quoted his leader: "There can be no winners in nuclear war—only losers." He unveiled no more disastrously misguided "open letters" from the White House. He talked of flexibility and of the clear support of Mrs. Thatcher (which is not necessarily the same thing). But there is now, perhaps, no way that itinerant politicians can win these arguments by words if they emerge from such an ambivalent and chaotic Washington background. Only deeds will do. Only the outcome at Geneva can decide. And in the meantime the void in Western policy—a void opened again by Mr. Bush's lack of specific proposals and by Mr. Andropov's wily lobbying of new notions into the ring—yawns wider and wider.

—The Guardian (London).

### An End to 'Sharonism'?

The decline, if not the fall, of Ariel Sharon as an Israeli political superpower seems almost certain. But if Mr. Sharon has been gravely discredited, the question remains: To what extent has "Sharonism"—a clearly defined and readily recognizable Israeli security doctrine—been equally discredited?

The answer could make a very big difference in Israeli policy—not to mention U.S.-Israeli relations. As prime minister, Menachem Begin has been much more than nominally Mr. Sharon's boss. What Mr. Sharon did, it has to be assumed, Mr. Begin has supported, for whatever combination of policy and political reasons. But Mr. Sharon has been the professional military strategist—the driving, initiative force—to whose judgment Mr. Begin more often than not deferred.

Mr. Sharon has also been the most outspoken obstructionist of U.S. policy. He was openly contemptuous of both the follow-up Reagan "initiative" to Camp David and the efforts of Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, to arrange the withdrawal of Israeli and other foreign forces from Lebanon.

True, Mr. Begin needs, now more than ever, something to show for Lebanon. So a quick agreement on withdrawal is not in the cards. But the weakening, one way or the other, of Mr. Sharon's freedom to run roughshod has to make some difference. For Mr. Sharon's view of the West Bank, just to begin with, has much less to do with religious history than it has to do with a grand, geopolitical design.

It is worth looking at a document in which, a little more than a year ago, Mr. Sharon laid out his view of "Israel's strategic problems in the 1980s." In it, he goes further than anything said by any leading political figures in his readiness to express the concept of preemptive military action to meet potential threats. The Baghdad bombing was only a portent for Arab neighbors engaged in nuclear development. Lebanon was already a gleam in his eye: "We will prevent any violation of the status quo ante in Lebanon."

He would prevent as well suspicious troop movements, or any "accumulation of forces in the confrontation area" in neighboring countries. Mr. Sharon's central argument was that increased Arab military capabilities make Israel, with its occupied territory, no safer than it was behind its pre-1967 borders.

It is difficult to measure the degree to which "Sharonism" was uniquely Mr. Sharon. But "Sharonism" without the same old Sharon would lose much of its force.

—Philip Geyelin in The Washington Post.

### The Nonaligned Summit

By sending its senior diplomats to some 30 countries, India hopes to give the upcoming summit (of nonaligned nations) a smooth start. This is important, for today the nonaligned movement is so sharply divided on some issues that without an effort to promote accommodation among its sparring members, procedural difficulties may prevent any sort of meaningful deliberations.

The greatest need of the hour, however, is for the movement's members to develop nonalignment into a viable strategy for independent and honorable living in a dangerously divided world. The national independence of Third World countries depends on this.

—Dawn (Karachi).

## FROM OUR FEB. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Gunrunning Off Macao

SHANGHAI — The Japanese Shipowners Union demands the release of the Japanese gunrunner Tatsu-Maru. It declares that the arrest of the ship by the Chinese Customs officials was illegal, because the cargo of rifles and ammunition had been authorized by the Osaka police and the Kobe Harbor Customs authorities. The shipowners union alleges that the Macao authorities granted permission to import arms intended for the Chinese revolutionaries. Agents of the Japanese government recently approached Russian officials, then Chinese authorities, offering to sell them nearly 100,000 Russian rifles, part of their spoils in the recent war. It is believed the cargo seized off Macao forms part of these arms.

### 1933: Cuban Revolt Reported

MIAMI — Despite official denial from Havana, the N.Y. Herald Tribune correspondent learned today that a new revolt has broken out in Cuba. Exiled Cubans here expect word momentarily of the outbreak, which has as its aim the forcible overthrow of the Machado government. Two well-equipped armies, commanded by two sons of General Mario Machado, the exiled Cuban leader, are marching on Havana tonight. The revolutionary forces are reported to be augmented by several hundred veterans of the American army who saw service in France during the World War. The revolt follows attempts by opposition groups to capitalize on widespread discontent over President Machado's dictatorial regime.

## New Israeli Flexibility Appears Likely

By Richard Strauss and Ken Wollack

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's cautious public reaction to the Israeli inquiry commission's report belies months of anxious anticipation.

It was originally thought by some in the administration that a harsh report might so disrupt the political climate in Israel that the Begin government would fall and be replaced by a Labor-led coalition.

The worst-kept secret in Washington (especially since the qualified endorsement by the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, of President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative) is the administration's preference for a Labor government.

However, a more realistic assessment ultimately prevailed. It was soon realized that there was little chance that even a blanket condemnation of the Begin government would shake the Likud bloc's popular support. Therefore, senior officials in the administration scaled down their expectations and narrowed their focus to the departure of their bete noire, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

With Mr. Sharon out of the way, some argue that the "relentless locomotive" (as one administration policymaker described him) of Israeli policy in Lebanon will be stopped. These officials believe that the real problem in the Lebanon negotiations has not been the question of security arrangements for Israel's northern borders, but rather Mr. Sharon's efforts to use military power to shape his own political objectives in Lebanon.

Ostensibly, Mr. Sharon has sought full normalization with the Lebanese government, but U.S. officials assert that his ultimate goal is to bring Lebanon under Israel's sphere of influence. It is for this reason U.S. officials believe that Mr. Sharon has tried to discredit the role of the multinational force, including the American Marine contingent, and to prevent it from expanding its functions.

With Mr. Sharon out of the cabinet or at least

stripped of his defense portfolio, American officials believe that Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and David Kinche, Israel's negotiator in the Lebanon talks, will play the dominant role on Lebanon. Mr. Shamir and Mr. Kinche, while seeking to win maximum security guarantees for Israel, are viewed in Washington as more sensitive to U.S.-Israel relations and to the need to reach an acceptable political accommodation with the Gemayel government.

And even on the more intractable West Bank issue, some U.S. officials believe that, notwithstanding Mr. Begin's deeply held convictions, the Israeli prime minister would be able to display more flexibility on the crucial question of "freezing" Israeli settlements. Without Mr. Sharon, said one administration official, "the Israeli position on the West Bank will be tough and hard but not frozen."

Moreover, the departure of Mr. Sharon in the domestic turmoil that Mr. Begin must now deal with, in the words of one State Department official, "creates a window of opportunity" for U.S. policymakers. This official believes that at some point Mr. Begin must look to repair the battered state of U.S.-Israeli relations. Then the United States can press for its two chief goals—withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and adoption of the president's peace initiative.

However, senior U.S. officials believe that before they can take advantage of the political turmoil in Israel, they must break the linkage between Lebanon and the president's plan.

As originally envisioned by the administration, Mr. Reagan's Sept. 1 peace plan was to run parallel to the Lebanon negotiations, which the United States had hoped would produce an agreement on withdrawal of all foreign forces by December of last year.

As the U.S. timetable slipped into the new year, however, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, in particular, demanded a demonstration of U.S. resolve in Lebanon before proceeding to any peace negotiations on the West Bank.

"The Arabs were telling Hussein that if the United States can't achieve an Israeli withdrawal in Lebanon, how can he expect the United States to deliver on the West Bank?" one American official said.

Acquiescing in the principle of linkage, the administration began pressing for a quick Israeli agreement on withdrawal before March 1, the date set by King Hussein for his decision on whether to enter the peace process.

"The administration allowed its most important goal [the Reagan peace plan] to become hostage to Lebanon," lamented one administration official. U.S. officials argue that the prospect of American pressure on the West Bank issue upon completion of the Lebanon talks is a "disincentive" for Israel to make major concessions.

As a result, administration officials, resigned to the fact that a withdrawal agreement in Lebanon will not be reached before March 1, are now seeking ways to return to their original "two-track" policy. They hope to persuade King Hussein that Israeli troops will eventually withdraw from Lebanon and that now, following the release of the massacre inquiry report, is the ideal time for the king to announce his readiness to join peace negotiations.

This would put Begin on the spot, "one U.S. official said. And if Mr. Begin were to seek vindication of his Lebanon policies by precipitating new national elections, King Hussein—as a State Department official said—"could add 'peace with Jordan' as another campaign issue."

The authors are co-editors of the Middle East Policy Survey, a biweekly newsletter published in Washington. They contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## Nakasone's Uphill Battle to Bolster the Military

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — One of the most popular programs on Japanese television emanates from the Diet, where cameras beam down for hours without interruption on selected plenary and committee sessions.

Live television coverage of Diet proceedings by the commercial-free, semi-governmental Nippon Hoso Kyokai, or NHK, brings national politics into millions of homes. No politician can afford a dull performance on camera.

On such issues as the economy, taxes and welfare, the debate can be provocative and informative. But when the subject turns to defense, the arguments too often are based on inconsistencies that reflect not only the views of the speakers but the opinion of a sizable segment of the public.

Consider the recent proceedings of the lower house Finance Committee. The questioning by opposition legislators dealt with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's decision to furnish the United States with Japanese military technology. His statement that Japan should be able to block the three straits leading out of the Japan Sea through which the Soviet fleet at Vladivostok must pass to reach the Pacific, his statement that

Japanese naval vessels would provide protection to U.S. ships coming to the assistance of a beleaguered Japan, and other remarks on matters of the nation's defense.

The constitution clearly bans the possession of arms. The military establishment today enjoys only a weak legitimacy by virtue of a supreme court ruling that says, effectively, that the arms ban does not deny Japan the right to defend itself. Here is the most basic inconsistency, and it is one that Mr. Nakasone would like to remove. But the national consensus needed for the constitutional revision he seeks is still far off.

Meanwhile, most Japanese have come to terms with their defense forces, if only as a necessary appendage to sovereignty. They approve of the defense forces but oppose making them strong enough to constitute an effective deterrent, because they do not believe anyone will ever attack Japan. This is the second inconsistency.

As the recent Diet debate showed, the same people who accept the existence of the defense forces will not allow them the freedom of movement

needed to repel an attack, and they will not recognize the fact that modern warfare transcends territorial boundaries, especially for an island nation.

Hence the expressions of outrage that anyone, including the prime minister, should suggest that the blocking of the Japan Sea straits might be necessary for a nation under attack, and the refusal to accept the idea of Japanese protection for American ships coming to aid Japan under terms of the U.S.-Japan security treaty, which stipulates that both countries "have the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense as affirmed in the charter of the United Nations."

While approving of the free ride Japan has gotten from the American security umbrella, many Japanese find it difficult to accept the fact that their security is based on a collective concept where there is both giving and taking. It has long been an anomaly to outsiders how in a nation so economically dependent on the rest of the world, so many can be indifferent to the need for collective security and the responsibilities that go

with it. The give is minimal, the take maximal.

While Mr. Nakasone has made a good start in stirring the public consciousness to Japan's international role, there is still public sympathy for arguments that giving Japanese military technology to the United States helps escalate the arms race, or that Japan, by defending its sea-lanes or blocking its straits, makes itself a pawn of American global strategy and risks becoming embroiled in a U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

Yet, the same people who shy away from the obligations of a collective security arrangement expect the United States to abide by its treaty obligation to defend Japan. They contend Japan needs only a minimum defense force to hold off an aggressor until U.S. forces come to the rescue. Indeed, this has been a fundamental assumption of Japanese defense planning.

Despite Mr. Nakasone's bawls statements and sometimes unfortunate choice of words—such as likening Japan to "an unsinkable aircraft carrier"—in an interview with The Washington Post—he has said and done nothing to indicate he intends to go beyond the ceilings of the military buildup approved in 1980. Assuming the buildup is completed by 1985 as scheduled—and there it is unclear whether there will be enough funding to meet this goal—Japan's military capability will remain limited, serving primarily as a complement to the U.S. military presence in Asia.

The prime minister enhances his hawkish image by his straightforward talk. In the game of Japanese parliamentary debate where the art of evasion has been honed to a high degree, Mr. Nakasone refuses to play by the rules. It has been entertaining to listen to some of the recent give-and-take between him and his questioners. More than once his directness has left them at a loss.

This outspokenness and a willingness to act have earned Mr. Nakasone both praise as a strong leader and criticism that he is moving too recklessly.

The outcome of the prefectural elections in April and the upper house elections in June—which might coincide with a general election, according to persistent speculation—will tell what the voters think.

International Herald Tribune.



## For Latin America, Hope Comes From Europe

By Carlos Fuentes

PARIS — The importance of culture in the midst of crisis is nothing new to us in Latin America. Our countries have always lived in crisis; and we seem to know that when all is lost, we at least have the floating plank of our identity to rely upon: Memory, a few words, certain forms which are ourselves when everything else denies us.

Latin America is a continent of political and economic fragmentation. It has no unity except that of its mixed Indian, black and Mediterranean culture. We are happy that now Europeans also reflect on what is most profound, universal and lasting in their own heritage. We are all caught up in the worst crisis since the end of World War II. We are all prey to the same menaces against prosperity, independence and even survival. For the first time, Europe and Latin America simultaneously feel that their forms of civilization are fragile and insecure.

The conference on crisis and culture is taking place in France, a country where we are reading an unpublished chapter in the history of socialism. This is a socialism that does not refuse the freedoms previously achieved. It places the right to culture at the center of an order that includes the values of political democracy and of economic development, but excludes the dispensable companions of those values: the rapacity of individual groups or the tyranny of a political bureaucracy.

Socialism cannot be identified with historical fatalism, for it would then lose its cultural dimension: Culture is the seashell where we can listen to the voices of what we have forgotten and also of what we can become.

This weekend, at the invitation of President Francois Mitterrand, notable artists and intellectuals from around the world will gather in Paris for a conference on culture during economic and political crisis. Among those invited was the Mexican writer Carlos Fuentes, who sent this message to conferees.

This is important for Latin America, where so many of our countries struggle to cease being banana republics, but do not want to become balalaika republics. We find ourselves starting from zero, both politically and economically; the first priority is to feed, educate and heal. Over and over, in Mexico, in Guatemala, in Cuba, in Chile, in Nicaragua, the United States has tried to obstruct these modest goals from becoming reality. Over and over, political intervention, blockades, propaganda campaigns and armed intervention have been the North American response to the minimal gestures of Latin American independence.

These facts hurt us, condition us and sometimes even blind us. I believe that European socialism can be the axis for a different option for Latin America. This option favors a multipolar world. It favors the diversification of cooperation for development and democracy without the dictatorship of private capital or dogmatic bureaucracies.

From Mexico to Argentina, Latin America is about to live one of the most profound transformations of its history. Not only are the cardboard castles of our old Iberian paternalism falling down. The celluloid skyscrapers of North American exploitation, the onion domes and the paper pagodas of communism and, in general, the excessive confidence in unlimited perfectibility and prog-

ress for progress's sake, are all crumbling before our very eyes. I think we are finally going to find ourselves with societies neither new nor old but, simply, finally, ours: authentically Latin American, congruous in their identification of political and cultural values.

These societies must take care of the basic needs of health, education and labor, but without sacrificing the equally basic needs of debate, criticism and unhindered political and cultural expression. The United States shall be sorry that it did not identify itself with our true possibilities and could not abide our freedom. The United States shall one day find itself alone with its boom companion, the Soviet Union, lamenting the passing of the world that they dominated so foolishly, so dangerously.

The pretenses against democracy in Latin America are as fragile as the pretenses against independence, schools and hospitals. So are the immoral strategies which condone in one superpower what they condemn in another. We can only defend El Salvador if we defend Afghanistan. Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has any right to intervene in the countries of their traditional "spheres of influence." These spheres will only be deflated if we all deny this "right" to both powers. Let Poland be Poland; let Nicaragua be Nicaragua.

Los Angeles Times.

The hope of Latin American independence today passes through France, through Europe. We must count on the decisions taken on that continent to help us in our policy of renovation and diversification. We bring to the world an old acquaintance with historical crisis and a very close proximity to the saving identity of culture. In the 19th century we were the pioneers of decolonization. As the 20th century ends, we should be the pioneers of a world freed from the oppressive whim of two superpowers.

## Decoupling The Zero Option: The Argument

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Vice President George Bush argued strenuously in Europe for the ideal, "eliminating from the face of the earth an entire class of new dead missiles." But the ideal is seldom attainable; and the more the Reagan administration pushes for this, the more it actually appears to want its own intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

In his Geneva speech, Mr. Bush never declared that President Reagan's "zero option" was a "moral position."

If the administration regards its proposal as a "moral position," rather than a negotiating position, President Reagan would have obvious difficulty in compromising it. And Mr. Bush's challenge to Moscow was to formulate an acceptable compromise but to "come up with a plan to banish these [intermediate-range] missiles."

That seemed to ask Moscow to propose its own zero option. The proposal is a "moral position," rather than a negotiating position, President Reagan would have obvious difficulty in compromising it. And Mr. Bush's challenge to Moscow was to formulate an acceptable compromise but to "come up with a plan to banish these [intermediate-range] missiles."

Perhaps that is only astute negotiating tactics—showing an ally how to solve while keeping the U.S. in a position, if any, well concealed from Moscow. But in an article in the New York Times, meanwhile, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the undersecretary of state, made deploying American missiles in Europe appear to be positively useful step (NYT, Feb. 9).

As well as a military counter to the Soviets, Mr. Eagleburger wrote, "the Pershing and cruise missiles will serve as a vivid political symbol of the unbreakable security connection between the democracies of Western Europe and of North America."

Mr. Bush, in Paris, made the suggestion in reverse—that the Soviet Union, having already deployed sufficient missiles to intimidate Western Europe, is now trying to decouple our security from each other. Mr. Eagleburger and Mr. Bush also insisted that the Soviet proposal would leave Moscow, as the vice president put it, "with significant advantages, in particular a monopoly over the United States in intermediate-range missiles."

On the face of it, these statements seem to proclaim the "moral position" that Mr. Reagan's zero option is the only alternative to a Soviet monopoly in intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

If that is an accurate interpretation of the Bush-Eagleburger statement, it amounts almost to a formula to insure the NATO missile deployment. But it also overlooks several vital points:

• Since 1963, when the United States withdrew its Thor and Jupiter medium-range missiles from the Continent, the Soviet Union, with about 650 SS-4s and SS-5s deployed, has in fact had a monopoly on such missile in Europe. But no decoupling result, and for most of that period U.S. land- and sea-based intercontinental missiles, British and French nuclear forces, and NATO aircraft armed with nuclear weapons were regarded as providing sufficient deterrent to Soviet missile attack on Europe.

• The Soviet monopoly became intolerable, first to European governments, hence to the United States only after 1977, when Moscow began deploying the modern, three-warhead SS-20.

• To demand that the Russian now dismantle all their medium-range missiles is to ask them not only to give up the frightening SS-20 but also the medium-range missile advantage accepted for more than a decade by five American presidents—while NATO would give up none of the weapons those presidents relied upon to counter the Soviet advantage.

• If Moscow refuses this one-sided demand, and NATO missile deployment proceeds, the Pershing-7 will be only six to eight minutes from targets in the Soviet Union, surely destabilizing development. It might also prove to be a "vivid symbol" of millions of Western Europeans, so of coupled U.S.-European security but of U.S. determination to defend Europe only from European soil.

• Zero is not the only option, and is probably unattainable anyway. Demanding that the Russians or back the 1,200 warheads they aim at Western Europe today to the roughly 600 they had in 1977 (or less, if possible), would offer better prospects of success.

The New York Times.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### A Sailor's Role

Regarding "The Case Against Passivity" (1/17, Jan. 31).

I would, as an eyewitness, like to add some disruptive thoughts to Herbert London's level-headed piece. A year before independence, there was no plan or intention to grant independence to India or Pakistan. It was still considered a few years away, under the British jackboot by fewer than 20,000 British troops, mostly conscripts with diarrhea.

Gandhi's passive resistance, of course, had its effect, but riots, the murder of security troops and so forth also played a softening-up role on British Raj policy, particularly as the old internal divide-and-rule system used in disciplining the Indian Army had failed, due to a growing national political sense among the troops.

My was caused, however, by Mohammed Khan, a seaman in the Royal Indian Navy. He mimicked the entire Royal Indian Navy fleet at Bombay, Karachi, and other ports. The ships hoisted independence flag and pointed their guns at the Taj Mahal Hotel, the Yacht Club and the city of Bombay generally. This action, which lasted a week, was a no-win situation for the British Raj and was therefore covered by a great embargo. Immediately after this tiny, independence legislation was rushed through, with the terrifying cost in human lives that is well known.

The only reference to Khan's mutiny I have ever come across is in John Master's novel "Bhowani Junction." Gandhi, Nehru and Mohammed Ali Jinnah played no part in this successful, decisive action, which is probably why it is never mentioned.

PHILIP DALLAS.

Rome.

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### Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tablet include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

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Feb. 1

[illegible]



# U.S., Japan Accord Set on Technology

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The United States and Japan have agreed on a program to allow U.S. companies much greater access to the Japanese market for high-technology products.

The agreement, announced Thursday by the Commerce Department, guarantees U.S. companies trade and investment opportunities and to research projects supported by the Japanese government. It also commits Tokyo to practice the "targeting" export markets for dominance by Japanese companies.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said: "Access to Japanese technology on a fair and competitive basis, as they have access to ours, will help U.S. industry improve productivity and balance the flow of technology between our countries."

Alan W. Wolff, counsel to the Semiconductor Industry Association, welcomed the agreement, which he called a very important step though not a "cure-all" toward better trade relations in high technology.

"The fact that the Japanese government is willing to discuss in de-

tails

have been hastened by various American threats to retaliate against what the United States regards as unfair trade practices in several areas.

A Commerce Department official who asked not to be identified, said: "The more the pot boils, the easier it is to get agreements." He was alluding to such moves as approval last year by the House of Representatives of legislation that would force producers of automobiles sold in the United States to use minimum percentages of American parts and labor.

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## Aides Back Expansion

(Continued from Page 7)

gan, Canada's minister of state for international trade.

The nations they represent account for 60 percent of world trade.

■ **U.S.-Japan Farm Talks**

Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said Friday that Japan and the United States had agreed to resume working-level talks on agricultural trade. Reuters reported

[illegible]

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to take charge of the Institute's regional security programme. The programme is concerned with all aspects of international security in the following areas: Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The successful candidate may also be required to assist with other activities such as the Research Associates programme and the bi-monthly journal, *Surveyed*. Applicants should have considerable fluency in written and spoken English, a proven record for research and publication at high standard, experience in analysis of the security problems of one or more of the areas named above and the ability to fit smoothly into small team of busy people. It would be desirable if the successful candidate also has completed in European security affairs and was aged between 25 and 45 years.

The closing date for applications is 31 March 1983. Applicants should submit a full curriculum vitae and the names of at least three referees.

It is hoped that the successful applicant will be able to commence duties in September 1983. The position is London based but international travel will be necessary. A salary appropriate to the demands of the post and the experience of the successful candidate will be paid. The appointment, subject to confirmation, will be for three years and will be renewable.

*For further particulars please write to:*  
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## ACROSS

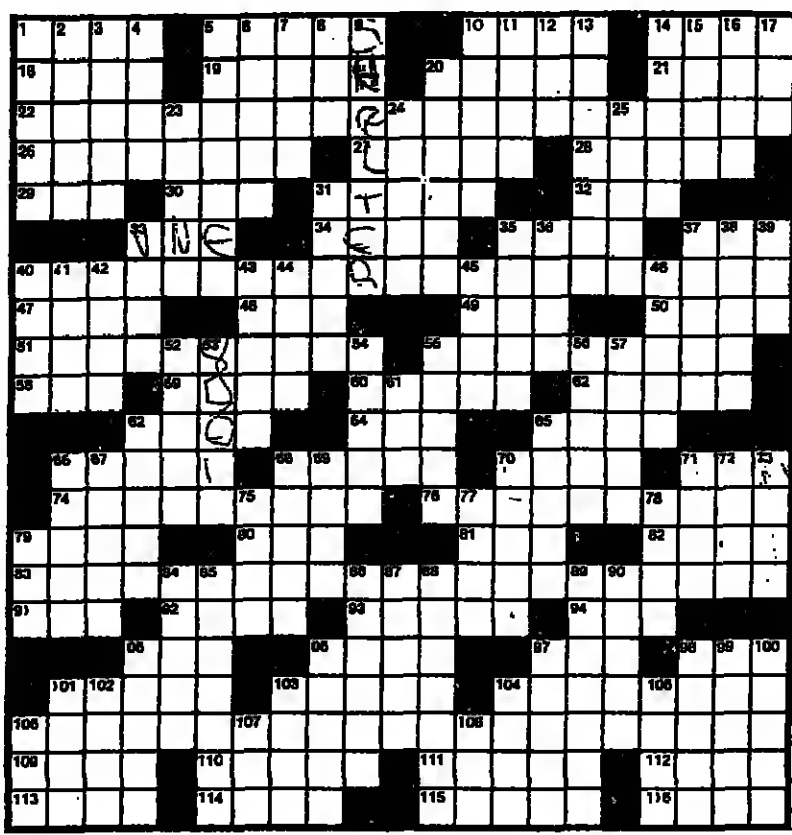
- 1 About 17 million sq. mi.  
5 Boards walker  
10 Dig hard  
14 Early victim  
18 Roman clan  
19 Title for Macbeth  
20 Popeye's nemesis  
21 God  
22 Edward G. Robinson film  
24 Puts out of mind  
27 Face, militarily  
28 Finances  
29 Notice  
30 Back a hand  
31 Patron saint of France  
32 Gen. Eaker  
33 — home  
34 Deserve  
35 Scarlett's place  
37 Harper Valley  
40 Comden and Green musical  
47 Playboy  
48 Onassis  
49 Ad — committee  
50 Indonesian island group  
51 Gershwin tune  
52 Maxwell  
53 Switch words  
59 Court segments  
60 Con job  
62 Outdances  
63 1, 66 et al.

## ACROSS

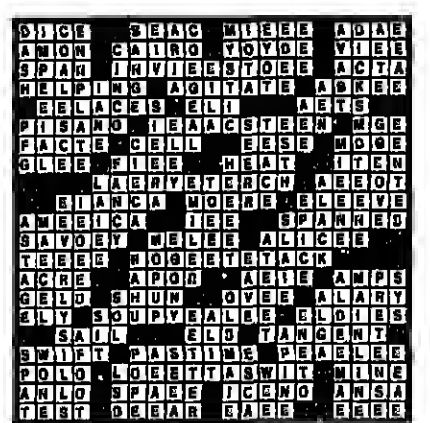
- 64 Kind of ear  
65 Twist  
66 Progeny  
67 Troop  
68 Champion  
69 Solar disk  
71 Farm sound  
72 1940, 1980, etc.  
76 " — Rose"  
79 Long times  
80 Foot of jar  
81 Needlefish  
82 Buck's follower  
83 Words from Berlin  
84 Harvest goddess  
85 Speeds  
86 Counterpart of Ritz  
87 Trap  
88 Teen-ager  
89 Japanese deer  
90 D.A., e.g.  
91 Coat-label  
101 Used a radio  
102 Circus member  
104 — Croys  
105 12th-century poet  
106 Commandment  
107 Command  
108 Rose Bowl, for one  
110 Ever  
111 Cache  
112 Church calendar  
113 Arctic township  
114 Golfing goals  
115 Bristollike parts  
116 Incapacitate a hawk

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Of Clocks and Calendars By Louis Sabin



## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## DOWN

- 1 " — Del"  
2 Net  
3 Fireplace  
4 U.S. Davis Cup captain  
5 Pose (endanger)  
6 Intone  
7 Soviet news source  
8 " — Clear Day"  
9 Highway  
10 Highway  
11 Strong brown  
12 Hagen of the stage  
13 Open-air blaze  
14 Amphitheater  
15 He played Hopalong Cassidy  
16 Certain dates

## DOWN

- 17 A handkerchief for Doris  
18 Sluggish  
19 Collection of numbers  
24 Matisse  
25 Roberto of the  
31 Coarse cotton  
32 Attention-getter  
33 Leather strip  
34 Ad-agency item  
37 Cookbook word  
38 Pail  
39 Agreement  
40 About  
41 Midnight or dawn, e.g.  
42 Snare beats  
43 L.A. section

## DOWN

- 44 Goddess of discord  
45 Water down  
46 Jacques's cup  
52 Prohibit  
53 Long and slim  
54 Met base-  
55 Princes a timepiece  
56 Terry or  
57 Ring unit  
61 15-15 or 40-40  
63 Oven item  
65 Outburst  
66 Kind of single  
67 Monthly items  
68 Seasons  
69 — de-loup  
70 Make — for (defeat)

## DOWN

- 71 Gaby's spouse  
72 Presently  
73 " — had rather be —"  
74 Shak  
75 Butnone  
76 Put up a swing  
79 Jungian concern  
84 " Butterfield 8"  
85 Rider's command  
86 Chief  
87 "Mene, mene, mo"  
88 Homes, so to speak  
89 Thrust forward

## DOWN

- 90 Badgerlike animal  
91 Dipsy  
92 Comedian  
93 Mort and kin  
97 Now, in Tijuana  
98 Vers —  
99 Crystal-lined stone  
100 Sign up  
101 Story place  
102 Term under  
103 Autocrat  
104 Shoot the breeze  
105 N.M. mecca  
106 Turf  
107 Penn, for one  
108 The hallux is one

## WEATHER

| HIGH LOW |     |    |    | HIGH LOW |                |     |     |     |    |          |
|----------|-----|----|----|----------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----------|
| C        | F   | C  | F  | C        | F              | C   | F   |     |    |          |
| 7        | 48  | 5  | 45 | Overcast | LOHON          | 3   | 38  | 0   | 23 | Snow     |
| 6        | 45  | 1  | 34 | Rain     | LOS ANGELES    | 24  | 75  | 12  | 55 | Snow     |
| 8        | 42  | 25 | 23 | Fair     | MADRID         | 5   | 41  | 21  | 74 | Fair     |
| 6        | 41  | 23 | 23 | Overcast | MANILA         | 21  | 74  | 26  | 79 | CLOUDY   |
| 14       | 48  | 13 | 59 | Overcast | MILWAUKEE      | 24  | 74  | 26  | 79 | Overcast |
| 34       | 74  | 25 | 75 | Fair     | MIAMI          | 24  | 75  | 16  | 61 | CLOUDY   |
| 1        | 34  | 25 | 23 | Overcast | MILAN          | 3   | 38  | 0   | 23 | Overcast |
| 17       | 41  | 12 | 53 | Fair     | MONTREAL       | -15 | -5  | -23 | 10 | Fair     |
| 16       | 44  | 38 | 53 | Fair     | MOSCOW         | -15 | -5  | -23 | 10 | Overcast |
| 18       | 43  | 31 | 52 | Fair     | MUENCHEN       | -2  | -2  | -3  | 26 | Snow     |
| 1        | 34  | 25 | 23 | Overcast | NAIROBI        | 20  | 74  | 16  | 61 | Fair     |
| 8        | 42  | 25 | 23 | CLOUDY   | NEW DELHI      | 15  | 74  | 16  | 61 | CLOUDY   |
| 15       | 59  | 23 | 34 | CLOUDY   | NEW YORK       | -1  | -3  | -6  | 21 | Snow     |
| 29       | 70  | 48 | 59 | Overcast | OSLO           | -10 | -3  | 2   | 16 | Fair     |
| 20       | 70  | 48 | 59 | Overcast | PARIS          | -1  | -3  | -6  | 21 | Snow     |
| 2        | 34  | 25 | 23 | Overcast | PRAGUE         | -1  | -3  | -6  | 21 | Snow     |
| 20       | 70  | 48 | 59 | Overcast | REYKJAVIK      | -3  | 3   | 38  | 0  | Foggy    |
| 12       | 54  | 42 | 53 | Overcast | RIO DE JANEIRO | 21  | 74  | 26  | 79 | Overcast |
| 2        | 34  | 25 | 23 | Overcast | ROME           | 6   | 43  | 5   | 38 | Fair     |
| 16       | 41  | 43 | 53 | Fair     | SAO PAULO      | 27  | 77  | 21  | 70 | CLOUDY   |
| 2        | 34  | 25 | 23 | Snow     | SEATTLE        | -7  | -19 | -11 | 14 | Snow     |
| 1        | 34  | 25 | 23 | Overcast | SHANGHAI       | 9   | 42  | 2   | 28 | Fair     |
| -1       | 30  | 23 | 23 | Overcast | SINGAPORE      | 32  | 71  | 25  | 77 | Fair     |
| 8        | 42  | 25 | 23 | Overcast | STOCKHOLM      | -1  | -3  | -6  | 21 | Snow     |
| -7       | -19 | -7 | 28 | Overcast | SYDNEY         | 22  | 72  | 23  | 73 | Rain     |
| 21       | 74  | 41 | 52 | Overcast | TAIPEI         | 15  | 74  | 26  | 79 | Overcast |
| 1        | 34  | 25 | 23 | Snow     | TEL AVIV       | 22  | 72  | 4   | 29 | Fair     |
| 14       | 48  | 13 | 53 | Rain     | TOKYO          | 7   | 45  | 3   | 38 | Fair     |
| 21       | 70  | 48 | 59 | CLOUDY   | TURIN          | 3   | 38  | 4   | 39 | CLOUDY   |
| 16       | 41  | 48 | 54 | Fair     | VENICE         | 3   | 38  | 14  | 34 | Rain     |
| 16       | 41  | 48 | 54 | CLOUDY   | VIENNA         | 8   | 42  | -1  | 0  | Overcast |
| 7        | 45  | 3  | 38 | Overcast | WARSAW         | 1   | -3  | 0   | 22 | Overcast |
| 7        | 45  | 3  | 38 | Overcast | WASHINGTON     | -1  | -3  | 0   | 22 | Snow     |
| 7        | 45  | 3  | 38 | Overcast | ZURICH         | -1  | -3  | -2  | 28 | Snow     |

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## BOOKS

**DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN POP/ROCK**  
*Slang And Shop Talk; Styles And Sounds; Fads And Fashions; People And Places; Dances And Diversions.*  
By Arnold Shaw. 440 pp. \$25 cloth; \$12.95 paper.  
Shirmer Books/The Free Press, Macmillan,  
866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Henry Pleasants

AS Arnold Shaw says in his "Preface and Acknowledgments," this "is not a biographical dictionary, but a style and semantic dictionary." And as such, drawing on the compiler's long career as record producer, publisher, chronicler of the popular music scene and, currently, Adjunct Professor of Music at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, it is not only a researcher's but also an etymologist's delight.

Take for a starter the entry under "Flattified Fifth." "The blues used a scale that contained a flattened third and seventh. Bop made extensive use of the flattened fifth, technically a shaped fourth or eleventh. During the controversy that developed between Dixieland and Bop performers, splitting jazz into warring camps, guitarist Eddie Condon (1905-1973), a leading exponent of the two-beat Dixieland style, said: 'We don't flat our fifths, we drink them.'"

Condon, of course, was a Molybdenum. Fig. A what? Shaw tells us: "A vituperative term applied by boppers and Bop fans to those who favored Dixieland jazz." And Bop? "A modern jazz style that developed in Harlem shortly after World War II... Known originally as Bebop or Bop, as the result of a characteristic two-note figure, the style eventually came to be known as Bop. The drum stopped being a time-beater and not only soloed, but dropped bombs at unexpected moments."

While still with B. pause at Boogie-Woogie: "An eight-to-the-bar piano style employing an ostinato bass with a blues chord structure: I/IV-V/V-I... As black jargon 'boogie' meant the devil, and, as a verb, 'sexual intercourse.'"

Or Barrelhouse: "A barrelhouse was a low-down juke joint where the bar consisted of a plank stretched across two barrels. The rough, bluesy piano style played there took its name from the joint. To cope with the noise level of the revelers, a pianist had to have a pair of powerful mitts."

Fuzzbox is nice: "Somebody said, 'it makes a guitar sound as though it were being played through the back end of an elephant... Someone has suggested that the beards and long hair of the sixties are symbolic of a generation that prefers 'fuzz' to clarity. See also feedback; tape reverb; wah-wah pedal."

And Gatemouth: "The 'gate' was used during the Swing era to mean a man. 'Gatemouth' referred to a big, wide mouth. Louis Armstrong (1901-1971) came from New Orleans with the nickname 'Gatemouth' before he became known as 'Satchmo.'"

The etymology of Gut-Bucket may come as a surprise to many reasonably fluent in the popular music vernacular: "The gut-bucket, in the post-Civil War period was a container that caught the drippings, or 'guttering,' of the reclining barrels from which gin was sold. The low-down music played in the honky-tonks dispensing the gin caught well the spirit of the surroundings, and, quite naturally, the music took its name from the scene."

Even for Shaw the etymology of Honky-Tonk remains obscure:

"Said to be black slang for a gin mill." And for Hootenanny, he draws on Pete Seeger. "The word came from the Midwest, where it meant an informal party, like 'wingding' or 'shindig,' and may be of French origin."

But there is more to Shaw's book than definition and etymology. It covers individuals (although not biographically), groups, styles, idioms, institutions, places (although, oddly there is no entry under "venue") and, in great detail, awards. And it is formidably wide ranging, embracing ragtime, blues, ballads, jazz, rhythm-and-blues, gospel, country and western, and rock — and their variants!

Of the latter, rock alone yields about 50, ranging from "androgynous rock," "attitude rock" and "acid rock" through "God rock," "Jesus rock," "protest rock," "schlock rock" and "space rock" to "transcendental rock." As for the generic term, it covers "the sounds and rhythms that came crashing into Pop music after the mid-1950s, and that continue, with many changes, to be the Pop music of the world."

Granting that this is not a biographical dictionary, the selection and treatment of individuals is curiously arbitrary. There are entries under only about 100 names, frequently under their nicknames. Ethel Waters, for example, appears only as Sweet Mama Stringbean, Eddie Arnold only as Tennessee Cowboy and Ernest Tubbs only as Texas Troubadour. But a splendid index with about 3,000 entries goes a long way toward setting things right.

There are surprising omissions. Irving Berlin, George Gershwin and Richard Rodgers are there, but not Harold Arlen, Jerome Kern and Cole Porter, although their names appear in the text and turn up in the index with page references. Similarly, Billie Holiday has an entry, but not Ella Fitzgerald.

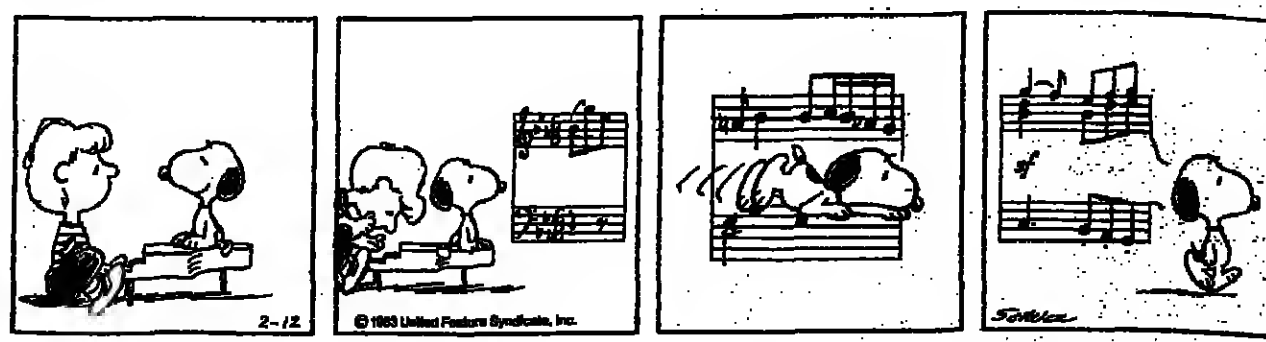
And there are some surprising inclusions: Edgar Varese, John Cage and Karlheinz Stockhausen! How on earth did they get in?

Henry Pleasants is a music critic for the International Herald Tribune and author of "The Great American Popular Singers" and "Serious Music — And All That Jazz!"

**Venice Police Charge Man as Art Vandal**  
The Associated Press  
VENICE — Police have arrested a 30-year-old Frenchman who seriously damaged a 17th-century painting at the Doges' Palace, authorities reported.

Police said Daniel Stephan Helmen, from Bordeaux, was trying to take one of the six pieces forming Gregorio Lazzarini's "Allegories" Wednesday when he was spotted by a tourist who alerted guards. Helmen had carefully cut the painting by the edge, but as guards approached, he tore it shouting: "Enough with commercialization of art. Police said they believed Helmen tried to 'simulate a protest.' He was held on charges of robbery and vandalism."

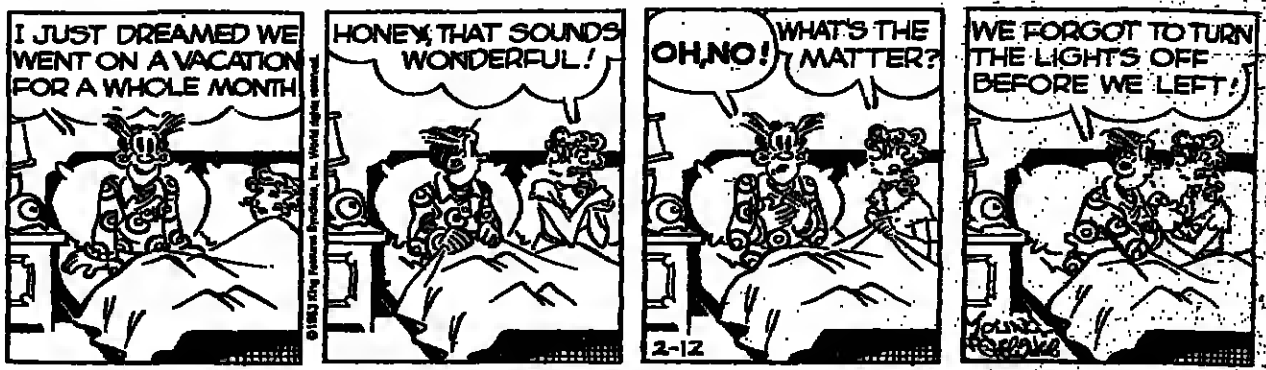
## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YADDD

DOLOX

LEBIE

NAUSED

FOISSY

Print answer here: " " " " " "

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GNOME JUROR CANDID BENIGN

Answer: What training for service in submarines has to be—UNDERGONE

Imprimeur Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangelie, 75018 Paris

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## It Quits



A recent departure from the NFL... The NFL has announced that it will be moving its headquarters to New York City. This move is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The NFL has also announced that it will be expanding its league to include more teams. This move is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The NFL has also announced that it will be expanding its league to include more teams. This move is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

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## Calling It Quits: For Some, It's 'Burnout' Time

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